

PAL'VIRSKIY, D. B.

31(4, 6)	PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION	SER/2056
Geologicheskaya i geofizicheskaya razvedka. Rassledovaniya. Sovetskaya geofizika: zhurnal statey, izd. 22. Moscow, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1959. Collection of articles, Nr. 22. Moscow, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1959.	217 p. 3,000 copies printed.	
Ed.: N.F. Polikarpov. Krem. Rd.: N.N. Kuz'mina. Tech. Rd.: A.I. Pal'min.		
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geophysicists in both industrial and research organizations.		
CONTENTS: The book contains articles on improved methods for interpreting seismic-exploitation data obtained by means of reflected and refracted waves. A number of articles deal with the construction of gravity anomalies. Individual articles discuss a method of dividing a gravitational field into its components by means of a computer, seismic radiation in boreholes, density of rocks of the Russian Platform in the eastern part of the Russian Platform, and the use of computers in stereologging. There are 76 figures and 35 tables.		
SUMMARY: There are 95 references by Soviet and 6 English.		
SUMMARY: D.B. Seismic Exploration of the Basement in the Southern Part of the Tobol'ik Region of the West Siberian Plain	3	
Markin, Yu.V. Building Up the Directional Characteristics for a Computer Pattern Grouping [or receivers] in Seismic Research	25	
Surzhik, I.I. and D.Sh. Pleshchik. The Statistical Effect of Computer Grouping in Seismic Research	53	
Spichkin, K.P. and N.I. Strelchik. Interpretation of Magnetic Anomaly Anomalies Caused by Plain-Terrain Bodies and Contacts	63	
Klyushnik, I.G. and Yu.I. Nikolskiy. Dividing a Gravitational Field into Regional and Local Components by Means of a Computer	86	
Lobashchikov, P.I. Template Partitioning For Computing the Second Derivatives of Gravitation Potential From a Map of Gravity Isogamelines	100	
Surzhik, I.I., A.B. Udal'tsova, and A.D. Zhdanov. Geological Structure of the Tyumen'ye Prirazlyye. Geological	129	
Podobin, S.V. Results of Studying the Density of the Fergana Basin and the Results of Correlating Such Studies With Geophysical Findings	157	
Mal'kovich, A.Ye. Distribution of Thermal Sources in the Actual Boreholes	187	
Podobin, V.I. Templates for Bore-Logging	202	
AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress	REF/24 6-21-59	15

TAL'VIRSKIY, L.B.; KHAKHALEV, Ye.M.

Surface structure of the Pre-Jurassic basement in the lower
Yenisey River according to seismic prospecting data (Yakuty--
Ust'-Port). Geol. i geofiz. no.6:96-98 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Severnaya kompleksnaya nefterazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya,
st. Yermakovo Krasnoyarskogo kraya.
(Yenisey Valley—Seismic prospecting)

TAL'VIRSKIY, D.B.; CHERNYY, A.V.

Geology of the northern part of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Mat. po
geol. i pol. iskop. Kras. kraia no. 3:153-163 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

S/058/52/000/008/052/134
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Rebane, K.-S. K., Tal'viste, E.

TITLE: Infrared quenching of brightness waves of the electroluminescence of ZnS-Cu,Al

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 45 - 46, abstract 8V324
("Tr. In-ta fiz. i astron. AN EstSSR", 1961, no. 15, 172 - 183;
summary in English)

TEXT: The quenching factor of ZnS-Cu,Al phosphors was studied as a function of the excitation parameters during infrared irradiation of the phosphors. The excitation came from a sinusoidal electric field. A number of rules governing the behavior of the quenching factor are noted. The results are confronted with theoretical conclusions. There are 15 references.

A. Burlakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT4020805

S/2613/63/000/023/0200/0209

AUTHOR: Rebane, K. -S. K.; Tal'viste, E. K.

TITLE: The effect of infrared radiation on the electroluminescence of ZnS-Cu, A1, excited with square-wave voltage of ultralow frequency. Part II.

SOURCE: An EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy*, no. 23, 1963. Issledovaniya po lyuminestsentsii (Research in luminescence), 200-209

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, electroluminescence, phosphor, ZnS-Cu, A1 phosphor, ultralow frequency luminescence, infrared radiation, infrared quenching

ABSTRACT: Electroluminescence has recently been widely used in various branches of electronics, particularly for the conversion of various electrical pulses into light pulses. When using such converters, it is of great importance to know the kinetics of the conversion process. The kinetics of the luminescence produced by the excitation of phosphors with different square-wave pulses has already been rather well studied (G. R. Hoffman, D. H. Smith, J. Electron. and Control, 9, 161, 1960). In the present paper, however, the authors used bipolar voltage pulses of ultralow frequency (10^{-2} - 10^2 cycles). In addition, they studied the effect of infrared light on the electroluminescence brightness waves. The methodology and equipment employed in this research has previously been

Card

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4020805

described (K. -S. K. Rebane, E. K. Tal'viste, Trudy* IFA AN ESSR, no. 21, 257, 1962). The authors considered the form of the brightness waves of electroluminescence under permanent and stroboscopic infrared irradiation ($\lambda = 0.7 - 1.2 \mu$) and without it. Under the effect of IR light the build-up time of the brightness wave, excited with ultralow-frequency square-wave voltage pulses, decreases. A decrease is also observed in the duration of the brightness wave. The IR quenching factor increases during the build-up of the brightness wave. During the attenuation of the brightness wave the IR quenching factor is quite large and shows little dependence on the rate of attenuation. Two hypotheses are proposed to explain the phenomena observed: competition between the quenching effect of the electrical field and the effect of the IR light, or the monomolecular character of the glow during the time the glow builds up. The authors state that at the present time there are insufficient experimental data to make it possible to choose between these two possible causes for the reduction of IR quenching in the build-up region of electroluminescence brightness waves; it is quite possible, moreover, that both mechanisms exist simultaneously. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i astronomii AN EstSSR (Institute of Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Jul62

DATE ACQ: 07Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

ACCESSION NR: AT4020806

S/2613/63/000/023/0210/0215

AUTHOR: Rebane, K.-S. K.; Tal'viste, E. K.

TITLE: The build-up of ultra low-frequency electroluminescence

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy*, no. 23, 1963.
Issledovaniya po lyuminestsentsii (Research in luminescence), 210-215TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, electroluminescence, low frequency electroluminescence,
square wave luminescence excitation, phosphor, sulfide phosphor

ABSTRACT: In a previous work (K.-S.K. Rebane, E. K. Tal'viste, Trudy* IFA AN ESSR, no. 21, 257, 1962), the authors described the difference in the build-up rates of a series of electroluminescence pulses, corresponding to the rise and fall of the voltage on an opaque electrode of square-wave low-frequency (1-5 cps). For the further investigation of this phenomenon, electroluminescence capacitors were designed with a ZnS-Cu, Al electrophosphor and electrodes of conducting glass. By means of an NGPK-3 generator and various switching devices, electroluminescence excitation was achieved by square-wave voltage in a frequency interval of 0.1-100 cycles/second. The duration of the leading edge of the pulse was adjusted within limits of 10-500 microseconds. The build-up curves were photographed from the screen of a S1-4 oscilloscope, operating with a supplementary triggering device.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4020806

The authors used unipolar voltage pulses of both polarities as well as bipolar voltage pulses. In the latter case, the voltage was fed to the capacitor in a balanced state with respect to the ground or with one grounded electrode. An attempt is made to explain the difference in the rate of build-up of brightness waves, corresponding to the different half-cycles of the voltage, as the result of the formation in the crystals, at the beginning of the process, of an unbalanced volumetric polarization charge with a large relaxation time constant. In this article, the authors make absolutely no allowance for the ionization tunneling mechanism of the glow centers, although, as they admit, it is possible that this mechanism also plays a certain role in luminescence build-up. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: INSTITUT FIZIKI I ASTRONOMII AN EstSSR (Institute of Physics and Astronomy AN EstSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Dec62

DATE ACQ: 07Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

TALVIA, A.

An out-of-town session of the Institute's science council. p.379

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland
Vol.13, no.8, Aug. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

TAEVOJA, A.

A meeting on the problems of seedpotato cultivation. p.531

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 14, no. 11, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

9(2)

SOV/107-59-4-12/45

AUTHOR: Talvre, P., (Tallin)

TITLE: The Contactless Ignition of a Flash Lamp (Beskon-taktnoye zazhiganiye impul'snoy lampy)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 4, p 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sometimes, two synchronized flash lamps are required for photographic purposes. The author suggests a method in which the flash of the first lamp triggers the second lamp, using a photosensitive element FEU-1 and the thyratron TG-1 0.1/0.3. The light of the first flash lamp falls on the photosensitive element and the resulting current opens the thyratron, causing the discharge of a capacitor. An IFK-120 flash bulb is used. Figure 1 shows the circuit arrangement of this device. The author states that

Card 1/2

SOV/107-59-4-12/45

The Contactless Ignition of a Flash Lamp

the daylight falling on the photosensitive element does not open the thyratron. The device receives ac from the 220-volt mains and contains one selenium rectifier. When using a primary flash of 36 Joule then the energy will be large enough to ignite a flash lamp at a distance of 35 m. There is 1 circuit diagram.

Card 2/2

TALYANKER, L., inzh.

Mi-4 in the mountains. Grazhd. av. 22 no. 11:22-23 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut grazh-
danskoy aviatsii.

TAL'YANKER M. YA.
ROZENFEL'D, M.Ye.; *TAL'YANKER, M.YA.*; LEBED', N.N.

Designing a semiautomatic vertical milling machine based on a
boring machine unit, Mashinostroitel' no.5:17-18 My '57.
(Milling machines) (MLRA 10:6)

TAL'YANKER, M. Ya.

GLOZMAN, Ye.L., inzh.; TAL'YANKER, M.Ya., inzh.

Determining the length of the general standard pitch for involute
splined joints. Stroj. i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.3:27-28 Mr '58.
(couplings) (MIRA 11:3)

SOV/117-59-5-30/30

AUTHORS: Glözman, Ye.L., and Tal'yankér, M.Ya.

TITLE: Critique and Bibliography - Misprints and Mistakes in a Useful Book

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 5, p 48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the book "Kontrol' zubchatykh koles" ("Dimension Check of Gears") by A.L. Markov and N.P. Konovavlov, published by the Bibliotekha zuboreza-novatora, Mashgiz, 1958, Nr 9.

Card 1/1

USCOM-DC-61051

TAL'YANKER, Mo.Ya.; BRITV-N, V.Ya.; GIK, M.S.; GR'NKOV, Ya.K.

Boring bars for fine boring machines. Machine No. 7323
(M.R.A. 17:8)
J1 '64.

GRINKOV, Ya.B.; GAZ, M. S.; TAL'YANKER, M. Ya.

Calculating geometrical and precision parameters of lathes for
noncopying turning of automobile pistons. Stan. i instr. 35 no.
(MIRA 17:7)
5:22-25 My '64.

TAL'YANKER, M.Ya., konstruktor; MANULIS, V.G., konstruktor

The first in the U.S.S.R. Inform.biul.VDNKH no.1:14-15 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Odesskiy zavod radial'nosverlil'nykh stankov.

L 11407-67 EWT(m)/EMP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP7003664

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1473/1474

AUTHOR: Talyanker, Ye. G.; Libina, S. L.; Geftor, Ye. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production of the dioxide of the di(o-allylphenyl) ester of
methylphosphinic acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1473-1474

TOPIC TAGS: organic oxide, ester, phosphinic acid, pyridine

ABSTRACT: A new dioxide of the di(o-allylphenyl) ester of methylphosphinic acid was synthesized according by reaction of o-allylphenol with the dichloride of methylphosphinic acid and pyridine, followed by epoxidation of the di(o-allyl-phenyl) ester of methylphosphinic acid produced with excess peracetic acid. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 06Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 JB

UDC: 547.26'118
0926 0287

TALYANKER, Yu.

TALYANKER, Yu., inshener

Device for measuring the maximum pressure in reciprocating engine
cylinders. Mor. flot 15 no. 9:23 S'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Manometer) (Gas and oil engines)

VASIL'CHENKO, P.A., inzh.; SALTYKOV, M.A., inzh.; TALYANKER, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Protection of the 2D100 diesel engine from the effects of
explosions occurring in the crankcase. Elek. i tepl.tiaga
2 no.12:30-31 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Diesel engines—Testing)

DANILOV, V., inzh.; NEBYLOV, G., inzh.; TAL'YANOV, V., inzh.

The "Kazakhstan" and "Kazakhstan-2" radio receivers. Radio
no.4:31 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BRODSKIY, P.A.; TYUMENEV, L.N.; TAL'YANOV, V.V.

Tester attached to a logging cable. Razved.i okh.nedr 28
no.1:48-49 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Volgo-Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.
(Oil well logging--Equipment and supplies)

TALYANSKIY, Izrail Abramovich; NAZAROVSKIY, B.N., red.; SYCHKIN, A.M.,
tekhn. red.

[At the call of the party; notes of a delegate to the plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU in December 1959] Po zovu partii; zapiski uchastnika dekabr'skogo (1959 g.) Plenuma TsK KPSS. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 29 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza im. Kalinina Kungurskogo rayona (for Talyanskiy).

(Agriculture)

TAL'YANSKII, I. I.

Orientation of water molecules in a surface layer. I. I. Tal'yanskii. Uchenya Zapiski, I. vch. Ussr, 22, No. 5, 121-2 (1959).--Referat. Zhur., Fiz., 1955, No. 678.---Following the work of Frinkel (Kinetic Theory of Liquids, 1947 (C.A. 41, 2315a)) T. believes that a surface layer is made up of mols. that are adsorbed on the horizontal border of the remaining liquid. It is then possible to orient the mols. by the dipoles that form the surface layer as a result of their polarization of the medium. Only electrostatic forces are taken into account when calcg. energy of the surface layer. The calen. is made by the reflection method. Orientation of the dipoles perpendicular to the surface is not practical in terms of energy. If the dipoles of a group of mols. that are located side by side are directed to one side. The surface of water is considered made up of interareas in which one of the orientations, which is possible in terms of energy, takes place at a given moment. Statistically, this leads to the principal distribution on surface of H ions of a water mol. and determines the existence of a certain pos. potential in direct proximity to the water, where the idea of a double layer loses meaning. It is indicated that from this point of view the "affinity" of water toward neg. ions can be better explained than can that toward pos. ions. M. K.

184T103

TAL'YANSKIY, I. I.

USSR/Physics - Semiconductors

1 Jun 51

"Theory of the Escape of Electrons From Metals in an Electrical Field," A. Ye. Glauberman, I. I. Tal'yanskiy, L'vov State University I. Franko

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 4, pp 661-664

Considers contact of metal with crystalline semiconductor, or dielec. Computes flow of electrons issuing from metal in zone of cond of the crystal with aid of tunnel effect. Cf. Zener, "Proc Roy Soc," A 145, 523, 1934, and Guth, "Phys Rev" 61, 339, 1942. Authors were assisted

184T103

USSR/Physics - Semiconductors (Contd) 1 Jun 51

by Ya. I. Frepke!, V. S. Miliyanchuk, F. F. Vol'kenshteyn, and S. I. Rebar. Submitted 2 Apr 51 by Acad M. A. Leontovich.

184T103

TAL'YANSKY, I. I.

4
2) RMT

✓ Correction to the Paper by A. E. Glauberman and I. I. Tal'yansky on: The Theory of the Escape of Electrons from a Metal in an Electric Field. A. E. Glauberman and I. I. Tal'yansky (Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R., 108I, 81, (2), 124). [In Russian]. See M.A., 10, 440.—G. V. E. T.

11-26-59

TAL'YANSKIY, I.; SHTRAYKHER, A.; KOREPANOV, V.; MEDVEDEV, S.

Universal record players and long-playing records. Radio no.8:11 Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Phonograph records) (Phonograph)

TAL'YANSKIY, I. I.

Dissertation: "Energy and Meson Potentials in the Theory With Higher Derivatives." Cand Phys-Math Sci, L'vov State U, L'vov, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Fizika, Moscow, May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

TAL'YANSKIY, I. I.

"Orientation of Water Molecules in the Surface Layer", Uch. Zap. Lvovsk. Univ., 22, No 5, 1953, pp 121-124.

Following the theory by Ya. I. Frenkel (Kineticheskaya Teoriya Zhidkostey, Kinetic Theory of Liquids, 1945) the author analyzes the surface layer as consisting of molecules adsorbed to the plane boundary of the remaining liquid. Under such assumption the orientation of molecules-dipoles becomes possible as a result of the medium polarized by these molecules. (RZhFiz, No 1, 1955) SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754810009-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754810009-6"

TAL'YANSKIY, I. I.

GLAUBERMAN, A.Ye.; TAL'YANSKIY, I.I.

Neutron distribution in an arbitrarily chosen medium with a
cylindrical interface. Atom.energ. 3 no.7:23-27 Jl '57.
(MLRA 10:7)

(Neutrons) (Nuclear fission)

AUTHOR: Tal'yanskiy, I.I. 89-4-1-10/26

TITLE: On the Distribution of Neutrons in a Medium With Assumed Properties and With a Plane Separating Interface (O raspredelenii neytronov v sredakh s zadannymi svoystvami pri ploskoy granitse razdela)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 4, pp. 372-374 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the theoretical calculation of neutron logging (karotazh) it is necessary to know the spatial neutron distribution in media with different neutron properties. This is the case especially if media are subdivided by a separating interface and if a punctiform source for fast neutrons exists in a medium. The problem is solved by means of the two-group theory, in which it is additionally assumed that fictive neutron sources are located on the separating interface. There are 1 figure, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1957

Card 1/1 1. Neutrons--Scattering 2. Mathematics

SOV/58-59-8-17067

Translated from: *Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika*, 1959, Nr 8, p 20 (USSR)AUTHOR: Tal'yanskiy, I.I.

TITLE: Quantum Fields which are not Representable by Superposition of Plane Waves

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1958, Vol 7, pp 391-396

ABSTRACT: The article investigates a $\varphi(x)$ field which satisfies the equation

$$(\square - \mu^2)^2 \varphi(x) = 0. \quad (1)$$

It is demonstrated that, if the general solution of equation (1) is sought, as is usually the case, by expansion into a Fourier integral, then the density of energy, obtained by means of Lagrange formalism, generalized to the case of the higher derivatives, proves to be identically equal to zero for any state of the free field. This has no physical meaning. However, as can be directly verified, the general solution of equation (1) looks as follows:

Card 1/2

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \left[\frac{(\frac{1}{2})}{U_+}(k) e^{ikx} + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^*}{U_-}(k) e^{-ikx} + \right]$$

TAL'YANSKIY, I.I.; BIL'YAN'KIY, B.F.; DRAGAN, Y.a.P.

Contribution to the theory of neutron logging. *Pril. geofiz.* no.25:
223-233 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

TAL'YANSKIY, I. I.

Theoretical principles of pulsed neutron logging. Prikl. geofiz.
(MIRA 13:8)
no.26:113-136 '60.
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

GLAUBERMAN, A.Ye.; KOBILYANSKIY, V.B.; TAL'YANSKIY, I.I.

Distribution of neutrons in media with a cylindrical interface and
an off-axis source. Atom.energ. 10 no.5:513-515 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Neutrons)

TAL'YANSKIY, N.

USSR/Physics - Theory of meson fields

Card : 1/1

Authors : Tal'yanskiy, N.

Title : About the positive definiteness of energy in a theory with equations of higher (than two) derivatives.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 3, 433 - 436, July, 1954

Abstract : A mathematical analysis to determinate the possibility of obtaining a positive definite expression for the energy of a meson field in a vacuum under certain assumptions. The analysis carried out with the help of Delamber's operator \Box . Five references.

Institution : Lvov State University, im. I. Franko

Presented by : N. N. Bogolyubov, Academ., April 2, 1954

GANZBURG, M., inzh.; TAL'YANTSEV, A., inzh.

"IAura-20" transistorized magnetic tape recorder. Radio
no.11-39-41 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 43941-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6027297

SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/008/0746/0748

AUTHOR: Sterlin, R. L.; Tal'yantsev, V. S.

ORG: Elektrostal' Plant (Zavod Elektrostal')

TITLE: Improvement of magnetic properties of textured 50 NP alloy

SOURCE: Stal', no. 8, 1966, 746-748

TOPIC TAGS: ~~alloy~~ magnetic alloy, nickel ~~is~~ iron alloy, ~~is~~ metal
~~alloy~~ magnetic property/50 NP alloy

ABSTRACT: With the introduction of vacuum-induction and vacuum-arc furnaces, the Elektrostal' Plant has been able to supply high-purity 50 NP nickel-iron alloy strips, 0.05 mm thick, whose magnetic properties were found to be equal to those of similar American and Japanese alloys. Alloy melted from a virgin charge with high-purity Armco-iron in a 500-kg induction furnace and deoxidized with nickel ~~and~~ magnesium and calcium-silicon master alloys was found to contain only small amounts of gases and nonmetallic inclusions. Cold-rolled alloy strips 0.05 mm thick were vacuum annealed and then subjected to thermomagnetic treatment: annealing at 450C for 5 hr in a magnetic field. After this treatment the strip had a magnetic permeability of 232-255 kgs/oe, a coercive force of 0.05 oe, a magnetic saturation induction of 15000-15150 gs, and a coefficient of rectangularity of hysteresis loop of 0.983-0.990.

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.14.018.58

L 43941-66

ACC NR: AP6027297

Vacuum-arc melting yielded somewhat better results. However, it is more complicated and expensive so the improvement of the properties does not justify its use. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. 2

SUB CODE: 11,13 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5060 [ND]

magnetic alloy

18

Card 2/2

hs

TALYZIN, F.F., prof.; PCHELKINA, A.A.

Possible neutralization of animals injured with venom and infected with encephalitis virus by serum. Trudy 1-go MMI 41:11-13 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Talyzin).

TALYZIN, F.F., prof.; SHUTOVA, V.S.

Effect of snake venom on Paramecium caudatum. Trudy 1-go MMI
41:18-21 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Talyzin).

TALYZIN, F.F., prof.; SEVAST'YANOVA, L.A.

Morphological changes in the cornea under the influence of
intermittent light. Trudy 1-go MMI 41:166-170 '65.

Histochemical changes in the cornea injured by intermittent
light. Ibid. 3:171-174 (MIRA 18:12)

I. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Talyzin).

TAL'YANTSEV, P., kand.med.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik

Frostbite. Sov.shakht. li no.1:45-46 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний.
(Frostbite)

TAL'YANTSEV, P.I., Cand Med Sci--(diss) "Basic problems of labor
hygiene ^{in automotive factories} ~~in underground works~~ in the mines of the Podmoskovnyy
coal basin." Moscow, 1958. 14 pp. (Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupa-
tional Diseases of the Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (IL,25-58,120)

-180-

TAL'YANTSEV, P.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pneumoconiosis among miners of the Moscow Basin. Bor'ba s sil.
(MIRA 12:11)
4:45-49 '59.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarnyy institut im. Kriamana.
(MOSCOW BASIN--LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

Pad/Pt-10 TSP(c)

REVIEWED BY [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754810009-6"

L 32913-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001610

above a value determined for each alloy caused formation of extra-axial liquation; the liquid phase was located in the center of the crystallites.

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TALYAT-KELPSH, V. L.

Skis and Skiing

Special exercises for skiers. Teor. i prak. fizkul. 15 No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1958, 2 Unc1.

POGREBINSKIY, A.P., prof.; BOBOVICH, I.M., dots.; AVDAKOV, Yu.K., dots.; PAZHITNOVA, T.K., dots.; CHUNTULOV, V.T., dots.; POLYANSKIY, F.Ya., prof.; FRIDBERG, L.Ya., dots.; DOROSHENKO, V.V., dots.; TALYBEKOV, S.Ye., prof.; FADEYEV, A.V., prof.; AMINOV, A.M., prof.; BOROVY, S.Ya., prof.; KONYAYEV, A.I., dots.; SHEMYAKIN, I.N., prof.; PONYATOVSKAYA, N.P., dots.; SARYCHEV, V.G., dots.; GOLUBNICHYI, I.S., prof.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, T., red.; NEZNANOV, V., mlad. red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

[Economic history of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomicheskaiia istoriia SSSR. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 509 p. (MIRA 17:2)

TALYBL, G.A.

Fertilizing tea plantations of the Lenkoran' region in the subtrop-
ics of Azerbaijan. Trudy Inst.pochv.i agrokhim. AN Azerb.SSR 7:111-
117 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(Lenkoran' Lowland--Tea) (Fertilizers and manures)

25891
S/070/61/006/004/003/007
E032/E314

24,7200

AUTHORS: Talybov, A.G. and Vaynshteyn, B.K.

TITLE: Electron-diffraction Study of the Structure of
 $PbBi_4Te_7$

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 4,
pp. 541 - 548

TEXT: The phase diagram of the system $SnTe$ - Sb_2Te_3 and
 $PbTe$ - Bi_2Te_3 was investigated by Yelagina and Abrikosov, N.Kh.
(Ref. 1 - Zh. neorgan. khimii, 4, 7, 1638 - 1642, 1959). The
compound $SnSb_2Te_4$ was found in the first system and the
structure was investigated by electron-diffraction methods
by the present author in Ref. 2 (Talybov - Kristallografiya,
6, 1, 63-69, 1961). According to Ref. 1, the second system
also contained only a single compound, $PbBi_4Te_7$ = $PbTe \cdot 2Be_2Te_3$.
The structure of the latter compound was investigated in the
work now reported. This compound corresponds to an alloy

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E032/E314

Electron-diffraction Study

containing 82.7% Bi_2Te_3 and 17.3% PbTe . Measurements showed (Ref. 1) that this compound had a conductivity of about $1700 \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$, a thermo-electric power of $31 \mu\text{V}/\text{deg}$ and is apparently a semiconductor. The presence of PbBiTe_7 was confirmed in Ref. 1 by X-ray analysis. In the present work, the PbBi_4Te_7 compound was prepared by a vacuum distillation onto a sufficiently cleaved NaCl face. Three types of electron-diffraction patterns were obtained, depending on the method of annealing. The patterns were similar insofar as the position and intensity of strong reflections were concerned but different in the weak reflections. The elementary cells derived from these photographs were all hexagonal and their periods were found to be

I	$a = 4.50 \pm 0.02 \text{\AA}$,	$c = 17.6 \pm 0.05 \text{\AA}$,
II	$a = 4.44 \pm 0.02 \text{\AA}$,	$c = 71.7 \pm 0.2 \text{\AA}$,
III	$a = 4.44 \pm 0.02 \text{\AA}$,	$c = 107.4 \pm 0.3 \text{\AA}$.

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S/070/61/006/004/003/007
E032/E314

Electron-diffraction Study

It was established that these three phases could be looked upon as different degrees of ordering of the same phase, i.e. as superstructures relative to structure I. The present paper reports results obtained for structure I, which is obtained by evaporating the substance onto a base heated to 80 - 100 °C, with subsequent annealing at about 200 °C for one hour. The possible space groups were found to be

D_{3d}^3 - $P\bar{3}ml$, D_3^2 - $P321$, C_{3i}^1 - $P\bar{3}$ and C_{3v}^1 - $P3ml$.

The final identification is :

$$a = 4.50 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA};$$

$$c = 17.6 \pm 0.05 \text{ \AA};$$

$$D_{3d}^3 - P\bar{3}ml.$$

The structure is based on a 10-layer packing in which the Pb atoms are statistically distributed in 4 layers, together with

Card 3/4

Electron-diffraction Study

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S/070/61/006/004/003/007
E032/E314

the Te atoms with 3/16 Pb and 13/16 Te. The number of formula units of $PbBi_4Te_7$ per elementary cell is 3/4. Acknowledgments to Ye.I. Yelagina and Professor N.Kh. Abrikosov, who supplied the specimens. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Chemistry of the AS AzerbSSR)
Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1960

Card 4/4

S/070/62/007/001/004/022
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Talybov, A.G., Vaynshteyn, B.K.
TITLE: The electron diffraction structure analysis of the superstructure II of the alloy $PbBi_4Te_7$
PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.1, 1962, 43-50 + 1 plate
TEXT: The superstructure II of $PbBi_4Te_7$ has a hexagonal cell with $a = 4.44$ and $c = 71.7 \text{ \AA}$ with the space group $P\bar{3}ml$. It is a 36 layer cubic packing made up of 4 packets of 9 layers. The packets differ in the positions of the Pb atoms which occupy statistically two layers in each packet. The phase II was obtained by evaporating the alloy on to a NaCl substrate at room temperature and annealing at 200°C for 40 min. Oblique texture electron diffraction patterns were obtained, all strong reflections corresponding to phase I (ibid. v.6, no.4, 1961). Weak reflections gave a c-period 4 times that of phase I. The structure analysis was carried out by F^2 and F series summations, corrections for dynamic effects being applied to the observed intensities. The most information was obtained from the section $(00z)$ which showed the differences between the 9 layer packets.
Card 1/2

The electron diffraction ...

S/070/62/007/001/004/022
E132/E460

A diagram showing the layer sequence is given. There are 3 layers of Bi, 4 layers of Te and 2 layers where Te and Pb are statistically mixed per packet of 9 layers. A reliability factor of 22% was achieved. All peaks were almost exactly in the ideal structure positions, z being always a multiple of $1/36$. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR
(Institute of Chemistry AS Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR)
Institut kristallografi AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1961

Card 2/2

TALYBOV, A.G.

Electron diffraction study of the type of orientation of crystal particles and the formation of phases in the compounds $SbSb_2Te_4$ and $PbBi_4Te_7$. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:111-118 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012274

S/0070/54/009/001/0057/0062

AUTHOR: Talybov, A. G.

TITLE: Electron diffraction studies of superstructure III in the alloy $PbBi_4Te_7$

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 57-62

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction, superstructure, superstructure III, $PbBi_4Te_7$, hexagonal structure, unit cell, super lattice

ABSTRACT: From his studies the author found that the super lattice III of $PbBi_4Te_7$ has a hexagonal unit cell with $a = 4.44$ and $c = 107.4$ Å. The space group is D_{3d}^3 . The compound forms in a 54-layer packing, consisting of six units with nine layers each. The Pb atoms have a statistically preferential distribution with atoms of Te. The unit cell reduces to 4.5 formula units of $PbBi_4Te_7$. A sketch of the cell structure is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The close relationship between Pb and Te in this structure is an important crystallochemical fact. The relationship is greater than that between Pb and Bi in the same structure. "I consider it my pleasant duty to express thanks to B. K. Vaynshteyn, corresponding

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012274

member of the AN SSSR, for valuable advice and for his interest in the work."
Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Chemistry AN AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Apr63

DATE ACQ: 19Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB. CODE: PH

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR AP5013721

JUL 17 1981 10:00 AM '81
548.73AUTHOR: Chiragov, M. I.; Talybov, A. G.TITLE: Electron diffraction study of sublimated Ge₂Te₃ superlattice layersSOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 409-411, and insert facing p. 410TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction, crystallography, germanium compound, telluride, semiconductor

ABSTRACT: Samples of GeTe₂ alloy were prepared by vacuum deposition from a tungsten helix on an NaCl face heated to 150°C and were subsequently heat treated at 200°C for two hours. The electron diffraction pattern showed that the structure of the thin film had a hexagonal cell with lattice constants: $a=0.1770 \text{ \AA}$ and $c=0.53312 \text{ \AA}$. A further analysis was conducted by calculating F^2 and ρ (merits). Approximately 12% reflections were recorded in the electron diffraction, insert facing p. 411. All reflections correspond to the hexagonal cell. The structure of the new compound is not yet determined. The electron diffraction pattern of the new compound is not yet determined. Therefore it was deduced that the new compound was Ge₂Te₃. To prove this Ge₂Te₃ was synthesized and powder diagrams of this material were obtained together

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L 57589-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013721

with electron diffraction patterns of thin films. The results showed that this was a new compound Ge_2Te_3 whose phase is a superlattice with a hexagonal basic cell having parameters $a=4.32 \text{ \AA}$ $c=53.0 \text{ \AA}$. A preliminary atomic model of the structure was constructed corresponding to the centrally symmetric spatial group D_{3d}^3 :

A B c A b C a B c A B C a B c A b C a B C A b C a B c A b C A

Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Chemistry AN AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct64

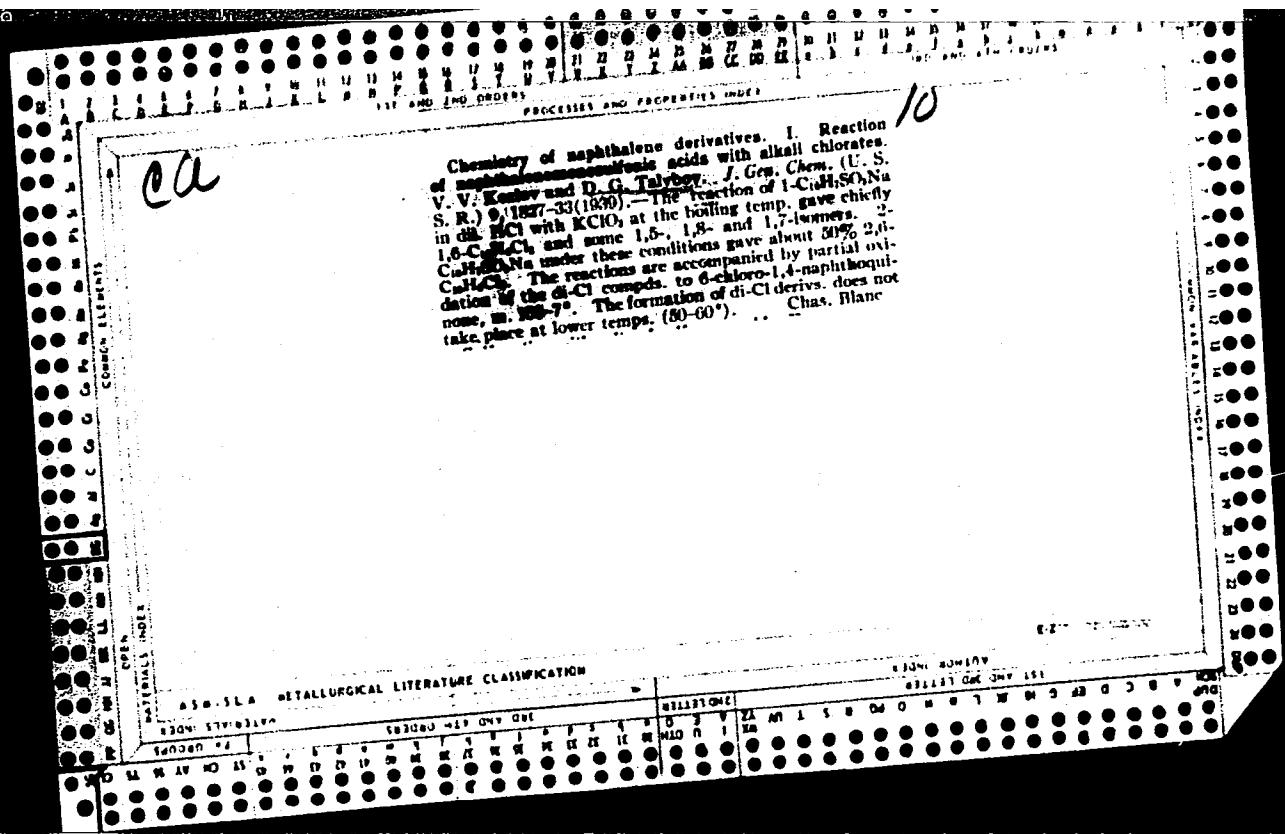
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 16, NP

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2



ISMAILOV, A.I.; GOLUBINSKAYA, G.V.; TALYBOV, G.Kh.

Irrigation erosion of soils in cotton plantations on collective farms in Shamkhor District, Azerbaijan S.S.R. Trudy Sekt. eroz. AN Azerb. SSR 1:169-181 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Shamkhor District--Irrigation--Erosion)

GUSEYNOV, G.M., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; TALIBOV, G.Kh., inzh.

Using transportable irrigation pipelines in cotton irrigation along
long furrows in Azerbaijan. Gidr. i mel. 14 no.7:14-21 J1 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

TALYBOV, N. S.

"Increasing the Effectiveness of Phosphorous Fertilizers
Under Cultivated Tea." Cand Agr Sci, Dept of Biological Sciences,
Academy Sci Armeniar SSR, Baku, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

KARASHARLY, A.G.; VASIL'YEV, A.G.; BABAYEV, N.Kh.; MAKHMUDOV, Dzh.M.;
TALYBOV, N.Sh.

Efficient method for designing deep directional wells with
considerable deflections. Trudy AzNII DN no.10:271-285 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Oil well drilling)

TALYBOV, T.G.

Treatment of bronchial asthma with euphyllin aerosol. Izv. med. zhur. 42 no.6:48-51 Ja '65. (MTRI 1839)

DADASHEV, A.G.; TAGIYEVA, A.G.; TALYBOVA, A.D.

Unconditioned interoceptive metabolic reflexes in hypothermia
provoked by a physical method following the use of chemicals.
Vop.fiziol. 5:58-73 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(HYPOTHERMIA) (STOMACH—INNERVATION)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

ACCESSION NR: APL018616

S/0249/63/019/011/0015/0018

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, Z. Ya.; Talybova, R. A.

TITLE: Use of digital computers for computing transition processes in electrical circuits with distributed parameters (Presented by academician Ch. M. Dzhavarly* of the Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan SSR)

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady*, v. 19, no. 11, 1963, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, transition process, distributed parameters, automatic control, impulse system, discrete Laplace transform, transfer function, recursion relation, impulse characteristic

ABSTRACT: The author considers the use of a numerical method proposed by Professor Ya. B. Kadymov for computing transition processes in electrical circuits with distributed parameters in the general case, and the solution of problems on digital computers by this method. The basic advantage of this method is the availability of simpler mathematical and physical interpretations. Treatment of the processes on the basis of the theory of impulse systems and use of the discrete

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018646

Laplace transform makes it possible to reveal the physical essence of effects arising in electrical circuits with distributed parameters. The author uses these methods to obtain a qualitative estimate of the process, and he discusses some practical aspects of the accuracy. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki (Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, CP

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GRIGOROVSKIY, I.M., prof.; TALYBOVA, S.T., vrach (Baku); KONOVALOV, I.I.,
kand.med.nauk (Yessentuki); YARUSOVA, N.S., prof.; FATEYEVA, Ye.M.,
kand.med.nauk; GOLYAKHOVSKIY, V.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Health hints. Zdorov'e 7 no.8:30-31 Ag '61.
(HYGIENE)

(MIRA 14:9)

TALYBOVA, S.T., vrach (Baku)

Turshu. Zdorov'e 8 no. 4:30 Ap '62.
(SHUSA (AZERBAIJAN)--MINERAL WATERS)

(MIRA 15:4)

TALYRZADE, I.A.

Settling the problem of abolishing the relationships of dependence in villages owned by Azerbaijanian landlords [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 14 no.6:485-488 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Azerbaijan--Peasantry)

TALYBZADE, R.T., dotsent.

~~Superhigh Azerb. ind. inst. no. 8:94-97~~ '54. (MIRA 9:10)
(Compressors)

TALIBZADE, R.T.; GASANOV, A.G.; GUSEYNOV, F.Sh.

Magnitude of torque in screwing and unscrewing threaded sucker
rod joints. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.10:117-119
'58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni M.Azizbekova.
(Sucker rods)

TAL'EV, Valerii Ivanovich, 1872-1932

Determination of higher plant life in the European USSR. Izd. 8. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1935. 645 p. (50-46278)

QK321.T28 1935

TAL'EV, Valerii Ivanovich, 1872-1932.

Determination of higher plant life in the European USSR; textbook Perer. i dop.
izd. Moskva, Sovetskaya nauka, 1948. 1149 p. (50-25612)

QK321.T28 1948

TALIEV, V. N.

Raschet mestnykh soprotivlenii troinikov, Calculation of local resistance in T-joints Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1952. 34 p. (TSentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut promyshlennikh sooruzhenii. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, vyp. 9) (54-43422)

TCL74.T3

1. Pipe

TALIEV, V. N.

Aerodinamika věntiliatsii. Aerodynamics of ventilation. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
lit-ry postroitel'stu i arkhitektury, 1954. 287 p. (55-34118)

TH7653.T3

1. Aerodynamics. 2. Ventilation.

Talykov, A.A.

VAKHNIN, M.I.; POKROVSKIY, M.A.; TALYKOV, A.A.; PRANKIN, N.F.; PUTIN, D.K.

VAKHNIN, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
GERONIMUS, B.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHITROV,
P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Signaling, central control and block system for use with d.c.
electric traction] Ustroistva STsB pri elektricheskoi tsiage peremennogo toka. Moskva, Gos.transp.shel.-dor.izd-vo, 1956. 219 p.
(Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zhelezno-dorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.126). (MIRA 10:1)

(Electric railroads--Signaling)

POKROVSKIY, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.; TALYKOV, A.A., inzh.

Operation of signaling, central control, and block systems on
a.c. electric railroads. Vest. TSNII MPS no. 5:12-18 J1 '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Electric railroads--Signaling--Block system)

TALYKOV, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Rail networks with 25 c.p.s. a.c. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 6
no.1:9-12 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhno-go
trafporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Electric railroads--Signaling)

TALYKOV, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pulse andcode feed of station tracks in districts with a.c. traction.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 7 no.12:6-11 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i in-tut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

TALYKOV, A.A., inzh.; KORCHAGIN, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Static electromagnetic 50/25 c.p.s. frequency converter. Vest. TSNII MPS
22 no.2:39-42 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric current converters)

POKROVSKIY, Modest Aleksandrovich; TALYKOV, Aleksandr Andreyevich;
Filippova, L.S., red.

[Track circuits with a 25 c.p.s. frequency] Rel'sovye tsepi
chastotoi 25 gts. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 38 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

TALYPOV, G.B.

Stability of rectangular plates in elastic media. Uch.zap.Len.um.
no.114:103-134 '49. (MIRA 10:3)
(Elastic plates and shells)

TALIPOV, G.B.

Stability of rods in elastic media. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.114:135-154
'49. (MIRA 10:3)

(Elastic rods and wires)

TALYPOV, G. B.

Metals

Theory of plasticity of materials with the property of hardening. Vest. Len. un. 7, No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

TALYPOV, G.B.

Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute
Vol. 176
Apr. 1954
Welding and Flame-Cutting

Control of Welding Stresses. G. B. Talygov. (Avtorg. Delo 1953, (6), 6-8). [In Russian]. The following conclusions are drawn from an experimental investigation of welding stresses in 250 x 150 mm. specimens of 10-mm. steel plates: (1) Increase of initial even temperature reduces welding deformations and stresses, and these almost disappear if the initial temperature approaches the plastic temperature of the metal. (2) Provided that plastic deformation is not produced, heating the edges of the metal either eliminates or greatly reduces welding distortion and stresses. (3) Increase of initial temperature above the blue-brittleness temperature does not produce any further significant reduction of the deformations and stresses.—S. K.

TALYPOV, G.B.

Control of mechanical properties of the basic metal in the welding-
seam zone. Vest. LGU 8 no.2:31-35 F '53. (MIRA 12:?)
(Welding)

TALYPOV, G. B.

Talypov, G. B. --- "Fundamentals of the Theory of Welding Deformations and Tensions for One Class of Problems." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: 'Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, June, 1955, pp. 87-104

TALYPOV, G. S.

TALYPOV, Galim Bilalovich; CHUBANOV, V.M., otvetstvennyy red.; MOISEYeva,
L.V., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Approximation theory of deformations and stresses in welding]
Priblizhennaya teoriya sverochnykh deformatsii i napriazhenii.
[Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1957. 205 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Welding)

SOV/124-58-4-4568

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 130 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Talyarov, G. B.

TITLE: The Local Deformations and Stresses in Plates Resulting From Hot Straightening (Deformatsii i napryazheniya v tochkakh lista, voznikayushchiye v rezul'tate goryachey pravki)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, Nr 217, pp 272-287

ABSTRACT: The author solves the problem of the local heating of an infinitely large sheet, when the heating is uniform across the sheet thickness. For simplicity it is assumed that the resistance to plastic deformation of the metal is constant up to 600°C and decreases to zero above that temperature. By this approach the author determines the magnitude of the plastic deformation of a certain circle with radius a which induces stresses and elastic and plastic deformations in the remaining part of the sheet. The problem of the stress distribution in the sheet outside of the said circle is solved on the basis of the Huber-von Mises considerations of plasticity. An experimental verification is also included. At the end of the article the author makes certain conclusions about the generation of the residual

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-4-45 8

The Local Deformations and Stresses in Plates (cont)

stresses resulting from localized heating during welding, about the influence of certain technological factors on the magnitude of these stresses, also about the generation of the residual stresses resulting from hot straightening utilizing local heat sources, and about the local changes in the properties of the metals in the region of straightening.

1. Metal:plates--Processing 2. Metal plates--Deformation G. A. Nikolayev
3. Metal plates--Stresses 4. Metal plates--Temperature factors

Card 2/2

TALYPOV, G.B.

137-58-2-3961

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 242 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Talypov, G.B.

TITLE: The Deformations and Stresses Occurring at Points in a Sheet of Metal as a Result of Hot Straightening (Deformatsii i napryazheniya v tochkakh lista, voznikayushchiye v rezul'tate goryachey pravki)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, Nr 217, pp 272-287

ABSTRACT: A theoretical and experimental study was made of the deformations and stresses that occur at points in a large flat sheet of metal after intense concentrated heating at its center (autogenous straightening) and subsequent cooling. Tested was a steel of the type SKhL, which gradually loses its resistance to plastic deformation up to the temperature $T_k = 600^\circ\text{C}$, losing it thereafter rapidly in the $600-800^\circ$ range. Computational expectations were verified experimentally on $450 \times 450 \times 10$ and $400 \times 50 \times 10$ mm sheets fixed at the ends. The sheets were intensely heated on both sides of their center portion, the heat being provided from an electrode bearing a heavy current so as to prevent the electrode metal from being deposited on the sheet. Heating continued until, 20-30 mm from the center, $T_k = 600^\circ$. The temperature at the

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137-58-2-3961

The Deformations and Stresses Occurring at Points in a Sheet of Metal (cont.)

boundary of the heated region was controlled by a thermocouple, and longitudinal and radial deformations were measured by resistance strain gages and an optical interferometer. The final magnitude of the longitudinal deformation was ascertained from the strain-gage readings after the sheet had completely cooled. It was found that welding at low temperatures led to greater welding deformations and stresses than welding at normal temperatures. Increasing the initial uniform temperature T_0 of the elements being welded reduced the welding stresses and deformations. Simultaneously, increasing T_0 afforded an improved uniformity of the mechanical properties of the parent metal in the heated region. When a limited interior region of a large sheet was hot-straightened, then cooled, considerable stresses developed and the sheet's mechanical properties in the heated region varied significantly as a function of the characteristics of the metal. In this event, in the narrow zone of most intense heating the parent metal was found to be in a plastic state. At progressively greater distances from this zone the deformations and stresses diminished rapidly; at a distance from the center equal to 5-6 times the zone's radius there were practically none. The results obtained accorded with prior calculations of the deformations and stresses expected to occur at points in a sheet of metal subjected to a narrowly localized heating.

L.G.

Card 2/2

1. Sheet metal--Stress--Thermal factors 2. Sheet metal--Deformation--Thermal factors

TALYPOV, GALIM BILALOVICH
PHASE I BOOK EXPLCITATION 472

Talypov, Galim Bilalovich

Priblizhennaya teoriya svarochnykh deformatsiy i napryazheniy
(Approximate Theory of Deformation and Stresses in Welding)
Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningrad. Univ-ta, 1957. 205 p. 2,500
copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Leningrad. Universitet.

Resp. Ed.: Chebanov, V.M.; Ed.: Moiseyeva, L.V.; Tech. Ed.:
Vodolagina, S.D.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific workers, engineers,
and students of vtuzes.

COVERAGE: The author presents an approximate theory for the
determination of welding stresses and strains. The basis of the
method is an experimentally derived schematic outline of the
process of development of welding deformations.

Card 1/10